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# Resonant excitation of a quantum dot in a photonic wire

**H.A. Nguyen<sup>1</sup>, D. Tumanov<sup>1</sup>, P.L. de Assis<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Fratini<sup>1,2</sup>, G. Nogues<sup>1</sup>, N. Gregersen<sup>3</sup>,  
A. Auffèves<sup>1</sup>, J. Claudon<sup>4</sup>, J.M. Gérard<sup>4</sup>, J.P. Poizat<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Equipe « Nanophysique et semi-conducteurs », Institut Néel, CNRS, Université Grenoble Alpes,*

<sup>2</sup> *Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil*

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Photonics Engineering, DTU Fotonik, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark*

<sup>4</sup> *Equipe « Nanophysique et semi-conducteurs », INAC, CEA Grenoble,*

In this poster, we will present our latest experimental results on resonant excitation of a single InAs quantum dot (QD) embedded in a GaAs photonic wire. The system is shown in fig. 1. The QD emits light at a wavelength  $\lambda \sim 900$  nm. It has been shown to be a very efficient single photon source [1,2]. The wire is an almost perfect waveguide that can collect more than 90% of the photons emitted by the QD. A noteworthy property of these photonic wires is that this performance is maintained over a broadband of 20 nm around the central wavelength of 900 nm. As a consequence, any emitting transition within this range will benefit from this quasi one-dimensional photonic extraction.

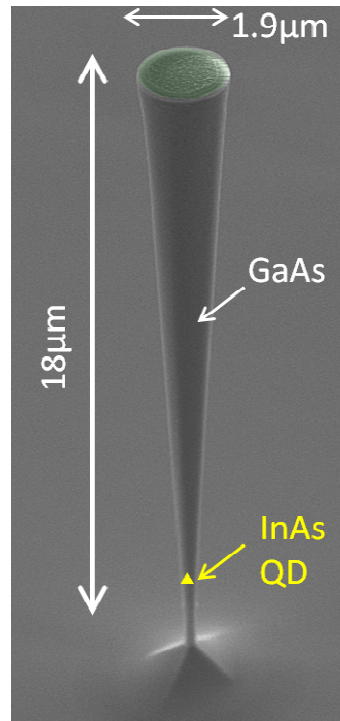


Figure 1. Scanning electron microscope image of a trumpet like photonic wire.  
The quantum dots are located 1 μm above the basis of the wire.

It turns out that these devices can also be used the other way around to couple a propagating electromagnetic field to a single emitter with an optimal efficiency. In this situation, the probability for the single quantum object to absorb a photon fed into the structure is maximal. One can then take advantage of the strong non-linear behaviour of a two-level system to achieve giant non-linearity at the single photon level [3,4]. This has already been realized with a good efficiency using a resonant photonic structure to enhance the light matter interaction [5-7]. An interesting property of these photonic wires is that their large frequency bandwidth allows two different laser frequencies to be coupled with two different transitions of the quantum dot, while maintaining a very high coupling efficiency. This will enable two-mode nonlinearity at the single photon level in the optical domain, as was already achieved in one-dimensional circuit quantum electrodynamics [8].

We have already observed resonant signatures a single QD in a reflectivity experiment. We will present our on-going work on this topic.

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